

OSU Lesson Plan
Hungarian Case Study
(1 Week Unit)

Applicable Courses: American Government (US Foreign Policy), Contemporary World Issues, Global Studies, European History, Introduction to World Politics (College Credit Plus), Modern World History, World Geography

Purposes: This unit could address many potential topics including; comparative politics, the rise of nationalism in Europe, the European refugee crisis, Post-Soviet trends in Eastern Europe, the wider impact of the War on Terror, xenophobia...

Oho State Standards:

1. Modern World History:

TOPIC: GLOBALIZATION (1991-PRESENT) The global balance of power shifted with the end of the Cold War. Wars, territorial disputes, ethnic and cultural conflicts, acts of terrorism, advances in technology, expansion of human rights, and changes in the global economy present new challenges. CONTENT STATEMENTS: 23. The break-up of the Soviet Union ended the Cold War and created challenges for its former allies, the former Soviet republics, Europe, the United States and the non-aligned world. 24. Regional and ethnic conflicts in the post-Cold War era have resulted in acts of terrorism, genocide and ethnic cleansing. 25. Political and cultural groups have struggled to achieve self-governance and self-determination. 26. Emerging economic powers and improvements in technology have created a more interdependent global economy. 27. Proliferation of nuclear weapons has created a challenge to world peace. 28. The rapid increase of global population, coupled with an increase in life expectancy and mass migrations have created societal and governmental challenges. 29. Environmental concerns, impacted by population growth and heightened by international competition for the world's energy supplies, have resulted in a new environmental consciousness and a movement for the sustainability of the world's resources. s. TOPIC: GLOBAL CONNECTIONS The 21st century is characterized by changing circumstances as new economies emerge and new technologies change the way people interact. Issues related to health, economics, security and the environment are universal.

2. Contemporary World Issues:

CONTENT STATEMENTS: 1. Trade, alliances, treaties and international organizations contribute to the increasing interconnectedness of nations and peoples in the 21st century. 2. Advances in communications technology have profound effects on the ability of governments, interest groups, individuals and the media to share information across national and cultural borders. TOPIC: CIVIC PARTICIPATION AND SKILLS Individuals and groups have the capacity to engage with others to impact global issues. CONTENT STATEMENTS: 3. Individuals can evaluate media messages that are constructed using particular tools, characteristics and conventions for unique

purposes. Different communication methods affect how people define and act on issues. 4. Individuals can assess how effective communicators address diverse audiences. 5. Individuals can identify, assess and evaluate world events, engage in deliberative civil debate and influence public processes to address global issues. 6. Effective civic participation involves identifying problems or dilemmas, proposing appropriate solutions, formulating action plans, and assessing the positive and negative results of actions taken. 7. Individuals can participate through non-governmental organizations to help address humanitarian needs. TOPIC: CIVIL AND HUMAN RIGHTS There are challenges to civil rights and human rights throughout the world. Politics, economics and culture can all influence perceptions of civil and human rights. CONTENT STATEMENTS: 8. Beliefs about civil and human rights vary among social and governmental systems. 9. Nations and international organizations pursue their own interests on issues related to civil and human rights, resulting in both conflict and cooperation particularly as it relates to injustices against minority groups. 10. Modern instances of genocide and ethnic cleansing present individual, organizational and national issues related to the responsibilities of participants and non-participants. OHIO'S NEW LEARNING STANDARDS I Social Studies 39 TOPIC: SUSTAINABILITY An increasingly global society is faced with the interdependency of ecological, social and economic systems. The functioning of these systems determines the sustainability of natural and human communities at local, regional, national and global levels. CONTENT STATEMENTS: 11. Decisions about human activities made by individuals and societies have implications for both current and future generations, including intended and unintended consequences. 12. Sustainability issues are interpreted and treated differently by people viewing them from various political, economic and cultural perspectives. 13. International associations and nongovernmental organizations offer means of collaboration to address sustainability issues on local, national and international levels. TOPIC: TECHNOLOGY Technological advances present issues related to costs, distribution of benefits, ethical considerations, and intended and unintended consequences. CONTENT STATEMENTS: 14. The development and use of technology influences economic, political, ethical and social issues. 15. Technologies inevitably involve trade-offs between costs and benefits. Decisions about the use of products and systems can result in intended and unintended consequences. TOPIC: NATIONAL SECURITY AND INTERNATIONAL DIPLOMACY The political, economic and social goals of nations, international associations and nongovernmental organizations may be incompatible with each other and lead to conflicts. CONTENT STATEMENTS: 16. Nations seek to ensure the security of their geographic territories, political institutions, economic systems and ways of life. Maintaining security has political, social and economic costs. 17. Economic, political and social differences between global entities can lead to conflict unless mitigated through diplomacy or cooperative efforts. 18. Individuals and organizations work within, or outside of, established systems of power, authority and governance to influence their own security and the security of others. TOPIC: THE GLOBAL ECONOMY The global economy is an international marketplace fueled by competition, trade and integration. CONTENT STATEMENTS: 19. The global economy creates advantages and disadvantages for different segments of the world's population. 20. Trade agreements, multinational organizations, embargoes and protectionism impact markets. 21. The distribution of wealth and economic power among countries changes over time. 22. The global economy creates interdependence so that economic circumstances in one country impact events in other countries

3. World Geography:

Social Studies 41 TOPIC: MOVEMENT People interact with other people, places, and things every day of their lives. They travel from one place to another; they communicate with each other; and they rely upon products, information, and ideas that come from beyond their immediate environment. CONTENT STATEMENTS: 8. Physical, cultural, economic, and political factors contribute to human migrations (e.g., drought, religious conflicts, job opportunities, immigration laws). 9. Human migrations impact physical and human systems (e.g., stress on food supplies in refugee camps, removal of natural obstacles to movement, harvest productivity and migrant labor, calls for an official language in countries with high immigration, reduction in city tax revenues due to urban emigration). 10. Activities and patterns of trade and communication create interdependence among countries in different regions (e.g., seed corn grown in Iowa and planted in South America, high-definition televisions manufactured in Japan and viewed in the United States, news outlets from many countries available around the world via the Internet, instant access to data affects stock markets in different countries). TOPIC: REGION A region is an area on the earth's surface that is defined by certain unifying characteristics which give it a measure of homogeneity and distinguish it from surrounding areas. The unifying characteristics may be physical or cultural. Regions change over time. CONTENT STATEMENTS: 11. Criteria are used to organize regions and as the criteria change, the identified regions change (e.g., types of economic activities, ethnic groups, natural vegetation). 12. The characteristics of regions change over time and there are consequences related to those changes (e.g., industrial belt to rust belt, pristine locations to tourist attractions, colony to independent state). 13. There are interconnections within and among physical and human regions (e.g., river systems, transportation linkages, common currency). 14. Regions are used as a basis to analyze global geographic issues (e.g., desertification, political disputes, economic unions). TOPIC: HUMAN SETTLEMENT People live in settlements which vary in size, composition, location, arrangement, and function. These settlements are the focus of most aspects of human life including economic activities, transportation systems, governance, communications and culture. Human settlements differ between regions, places and over time. CONTENT STATEMENTS: 15. Patterns of settlement change over time in terms of functions, sizes, and spatial patterns (e.g., a canal town becomes an industrial city, a rural area becomes a transportation hub, cities merge into a megalopolis). 16. Urbanization provides opportunities and challenges for physical and human systems in cities and their surrounding regions (e.g., development of suburbs, loss of habitat, central markets, squatter settlements on city outskirts, regional specialization in services or products, creation of ethnic enclaves). TOPIC: GLOBALIZATION The modern world is said to be "shrinking" or "flattening" through the processes of globalization. The scale and speed of global interactions continue to increase in fields such as technology, markets, information sharing and telecommunication. Globalization has impacted human-environmental interactions, has affected the movement of people, products and ideas, and has implications for what constitutes a region and connections among existing regions. CONTENT STATEMENTS: 17. Globalization has shaped new cultural, economic, and political ideas and entities (e.g., universal human rights, European Union, terrorist networks). 18. Globalization has cultural, economic, physical and political consequences (e.g., Internet access increases availability of information, outsourcing leads to regional unemployment, development of infrastructure impacts local ecosystems and economies, computer hacking into sensitive data bases leads to insecurity). 19. Global trade and communication systems reduce the effect of time on the distribution of goods, services, and information (e.g., reliance on

local foods versus global trade in perishable foods, online brokering versus personal brokers, Internet access versus library access).